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investigation that these cases were confined to persons in the Barracas District who had come from the provinces where, it is said, disregard for vaccination is shown, and still more for revaccination. Since the discovery of these cases, and to prevent the spreading of this disease, vaccinators have been busily engaged in the city.

WM. E. LORD. Respectfully,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Hon. Secretary of State.

Sanitary treaty between Argentina and Uruguay.

[From advance sheets of Consular Reports December 13, 1900.]

The Department has received from the Argentine legation, under date of November 28, 1900, copy of the sanitary treaty with Uruguay, which is translated as follows:

National department of hygien —Agreement between the president of the national board of health of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Dr. Ernesto Fernandez Espiro, and the president dent of the national department of hygiene of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Carlos G. Malbran, as to the treatment which vessels coming from ports infected with or suspected of the bubonic plague shall receive in both countries.

The president of the national board of health of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Dr. Ernesto Fernandez Espiro, and the president of the national department of hygiene of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Carlos G. Malbran, having met in Buenos Ayres on September 19, 1900, with the intention of making the guarantees of sanitation more efficacious, granting to navigation and to commerce in general all those facilities compatible with them, have agreed upon the following terms for the treatment to be applied to vessels coming from ports infected with or suspected of the bubonic plague:

(1) To ask from the respective Governments the abolition of the present regulations

in accordance with the agreement made November 15, 1899.

(2) The sanitary quarantine will commence to be enforced immediately after the departure from the port infected or suspected of the plague, provided that the vessels carry a health inspector who snall perform the medical inspection of the passengers and ship's crew and the disinfection of all the supplies taken on, operations which shall be repeated jointly with the disinfection of the vessel in the port of arrival. Said quarantine shall last five and four days, respectively, for vessels coming from infected or suspected ports.

(3) Vessels not carrying a health inspector will be submitted to the quarantine of five or four days, according to their place of sailing, counting from the date of the

medical inspection and disinfection which is practiced on their arrival.

(4) Vessels infected from having had or having sick among the passengers or ship's crew or epizoöty among the rats on board must undergo ten days' quarantine, counted after the disinfection practiced on arrival.

(5) The effects of passengers and ship's crew will be submitted to disinfection, as well as postal parcels, every article of personal or domestic use, and rags in whatever

condition.

(6) Articles or objects belonging to the effects of the passengers which, in the opinion of the authorities, may be considered as capable of transmitting the germs and are not susceptible of disinfection will not be admitted.

(7) Correspondence and freights will be admitted without any restriction.
(8) When a vessel arrives in port, although with the declaration of not having had any sickness during the voyage, still, if from certain circumstances there is occasion to consider it suspect, it will be submitted to the sanitary treatment that both corporations agree upon as necessary to be practiced in every case.

(9) The terms of this agreement can be modified, provided that the sanitary con-

dition is substantially altered in the countries from which the vessels come.

(10) The measures indicated shall be applied after the promulgation of the ordinances dictated by the two corporations.

(11) These preliminaries will be submitted to the approbation of the respective Governments.

Additional article.—The Uruguayan and Argentine health authorities, in the event of the apparition of a foreign disease (plague, yellow fever, or cholera), in either one of the two countries, will practice the disinfection, in the ports infected or suspected, of December 21, 1900 3110

the vessels destined for the country unaffected, as well as of the effects of their passengers and ship's crew. This operation, controlled by the sanitary commissioners of the countries who take the precautionary measures, will constitute the basis of the sanitary treatment which is applied, without detriment to the supplementary measures of quarantine which are stipulated for each one of the said diseases. The terms pertaining to the present agreement must be used in case of the plague.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—No cases of plague during the week—Deaths from plague January 1 to October 31, 1900.

Hongkong, China, November 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended November 3, 1900. I also transmit, under same cover, a report of deaths from plague taken from the official Government Gazette of the colony.

Five hundred and forty baths were given during the week; all the body clothing and 251 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

The Japanese steamship Nippon Maru was disinfected to kill rats.

No cases of plague or other quarantinable disease have been reported to the local sanitary board during the week.

The custom in the past has been to declare the port free from infection after an interval of seven days since the last case. The usual precaution will be observed with all vessels leaving for United States ports.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Deaths from bubonic plaque in the colony of Hongkong January 1 to October 31, 1900.

Months.	Population.				Population.		
	British and for- eign.		Chinese harbor.	Months.	British and for- eign.	Chinese land.	Chinese harbor.
January February March	0 1 0	6 7	2 0 0	July	1 4	216 68 11	2· 1
April	0	62 238	5 44	October	0	14	
May June	ĭ	259	29	Total	15	885	118

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, December 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended December 8, 1900, 17 deaths have occurred from the following causes in this city: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 3; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; heart disease, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; mitral insufficiency, 1; inflammation of the kidneys, 1; pernicious fever, 1; old age, 1; arterial sclerosis, 1; septicæmia, 1; sclerosis of the liver, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1.